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SUGHRUE MION, PLLC
401 Castro Street, Ste 220
Mountain View, CA 94041-2007

EXAMINER
SCUDERI, PHILIP S

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2153	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	10/018,441	BURNETT ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Philip S. Scuderi	2153	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>28 February 2006</u>.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-53</u> is/are pending in the application.

     4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) <u>1-53</u> is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

     Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

     Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

     a)☐ All   b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

         1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

         2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

         3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

     * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)

2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)

3)☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.

4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
     Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.

5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

This Office action is in response to applicant's amendment filed on 28 February 2006.

Response to Arguments

Applicant contends that claim 4 is not indefinite because the term "mirrors" can be interpreted as "give a true representation of". While the examiner agrees that this is a reasonable interpretation of the claim, the examiner respectfully disagrees that the claim is not indefinite.

Using applicant's definition the claim limitation in question reads "a first system architecture that gives a true representation of a network architecture which is common to a selected one of the multimedia collaboration networks". The metes and bounds of this limitation are unclear because it is unclear how similar the first network architecture needs to be to the selected multimedia collaboration network in order to be deemed a "true representation" of the selected network.

Applicant contends that the Stewart and Curtell references are not combinable. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Stewart and Curtell are similar art because they both teach reporting systems. Curtell is merely relied upon to show that it would have been obvious to generate reports based on a query parameter sent from a user, since doing so would enable users to quickly and conveniently access relevant information.

Applicant contends that multimedia networks are networks providing a plurality of multimedia types (audio, video, text, graphics, etc.). Maybe such a network is what is generally known as a multimedia network. However, in the context of the claims, the broadest reasonable

interpretation of a multimedia network is any network that provides any type of multimedia (e.g.,

voice communication).

Applicant contends that Stewart does not teach external network events. However, the

events specified in the claims are very broad and encompass almost any events logged by Stewart's

system. For example, whether an event is an "internal" or "external" event is relative. Call events

could be considered internal events from the standpoint of any node in network 10. Additionally,

the same events could be considered external from the standpoint of any node in network 23.

Applicant contends that since Grabelsky teaches a different technology it is not applicable to

Stewart. However, communication networks such as the network shown by Grabelsky suffer from

the same shortcomings as Stewart's network. For example, a need exists for detecting network

trouble areas and providing an overall view of network performance (Grabelsky, column 2, lines 1-

5). As such, it would have been obvious to use Stewart's monitoring system in Grabelsky's network

for the same reasons.

Claim Objections

The claim objections have been withdrawn because applicant's amendments have overcome

the objections.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject
> matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to

particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the

invention.

Regarding claim 4, the scope of the claim is indefinite because it is unclear how similar the

first system architectures would have to be to the network architecture of a multimedia collaboration

system in order to be considered a mirror of the multimedia collaboration system.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness

rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section
> 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the
> subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary
> skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the
> invention was made.

Claims 1-28 and 30 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart et

al. (US 6,389,112, hereinafter "Stewart") in view of Cutrell et al. (US 6,141,777, hereinafter

"Cutrell").

Regarding claim 1, Stewart discloses a multimedia collaboration reporting system (fig. 1),

comprising:

an event monitoring module for monitoring internet network system events, external

network system events, and service events (column 6 lines 34-44, table 1);

a database module for recording the monitored events therein (column 6 lines 34-44) and for classifying the monitored events according to predetermined characteristics and attributes (e.g., as critical events, column 10 lines 51-53); and

a reporting module for sending reports to a user (column 14 lines 49-53).

Stewart does not teach that the reports are generated based on a query parameter sent from the user. However, tailoring similar reports based on user specified parameter was well known in the art, as evidenced by Cutrell.

In a similar art, Cutrell teaches a telecommunications reporting service that receives parameters specifying data to report to a user (column 5 lines 26-54). Given the teachings of Cutrell, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable users to specify the data that should be reported, thereby enabling users to only receive information deemed relevant.

The events shown by Stewart in table 1 clearly relate to services provided by the switches. The events could be considered internal network system events from the standpoint of a node within network 10. The events could be considered external network system events from the standpoint of private LAN 23.

The collaboration reporting system could be considered a multimedia collaboration reporting system because voice communication is a form of multimedia collaboration.

Regarding claim 2, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1. The limitation "there are a plurality of multimedia collaboration system networks" only limits the claim to the existence of at least one other network that could be considered a multimedia collaboration system network. The examiner takes official notice of the existence of at least one other network that could

be considered a multimedia collaboration system network. The modules as discussed above are

centralized to network 10 (i.e., concentrated in or near network 10).

Regarding claim 3, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1. The limitation

"there are a plurality of multimedia collaboration system networks" only limits the claim to the

existence of at least one other network that could be considered a multimedia collaboration system

network. The examiner takes official notice of the existence of at least one other network that could

be considered a multimedia collaboration system network. The logging agent (i.e., the event

monitoring module) is distributed among the nodes of network 10 (Stewart, column 5 line 43 -

column 6 line 11).

Regarding claim 4, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 3. The logging agents

are distributed among the network architecture of network 10 (Stewart, column 5 line 43 - column 6

line 11), and thus mirror the architecture of network 10.

Regarding claim 5, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the events

include service events (see the rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 6, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5. Event information

corresponding to call setup events are logged (Stewart, column 6 lines 14-18). Call setup events read

on server startup events since an originating terminal serves voice data to another terminal.

Regarding claim 7, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 6, wherein the startup record includes time information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 8, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5, wherein event information corresponding to server shutdown events are maintained in a shutdown record stored in the database module (Stewart, logoff events in table 1).

Regarding claim 9, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 8, wherein the shutdown record includes time information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 10, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5, wherein event information corresponding to user login events (Stewart, column 12 line 45) are maintained in a user record stored in the database module (Stewart, column 6 lines 34-44).

Regarding claim 11, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 10, wherein the user login record includes login time information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 12, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5, wherein event information corresponding to user logout events (Stewart, column 12 line 46) are maintained in a user record stored in the database module (Stewart, column 6 lines 34-44).

Regarding claim 13, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 10, wherein the user logout record includes login time information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 14, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5, wherein event

information corresponding to call events are maintained in a call record stored in the database

module (Stewart, column 6 lines 34-44).

Regarding claim 15, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 14, wherein the call

record includes timing information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 16, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5, wherein event

information corresponding to call error events are maintained in a call error record stored in the

database module (e.g., link failure events, Stewart, table 1).

Regarding claim 17, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 16, wherein the call

error record includes timing information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 18, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5, wherein event

information corresponding to service events are maintained in a service record stored in the

database module (Stewart, column 6 lines 34-44).

Regarding claim 19, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 18, wherein the

service record includes timing information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 20, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 5, wherein event information corresponding to service error events are maintained in a service error record stored in the database module (e.g., link failure events, Stewart, table 1).

Regarding claim 21, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 20, wherein the service error record includes timing information (Stewart, the date column in table 1).

Regarding claim 22, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the database module comprises a plurality of localized databases, each localized database configured to store the monitored event information from a particular multimedia collaboration system (nodes 12 log events in network 10, Stewart, column 5 line 43 – column 6 line 11) and a centralized database configured to centrally maintain the stored information from each of the plurality of localized databases (Stewart, column 7 lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 23, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the database module comprises a centrally located database configured to maintain the event information (Stewart, column 7 lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 24, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the database module comprises a plurality of localized databases, each localized database configured to store the monitored event information from a particular multimedia collaboration system (nodes 12 log events in network 10, Stewart, column 5 line 43 – column 6 line 11).

Regarding claim 25, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the

reporting module is configured to generate customized reports relating to the operation of the

multimedia collaboration system network in response to the database query information (see the

rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 26, Stewart-Butrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the

reporting module includes a web-based interface for providing response interactivity such that a

database query can be formulated and provided via the Internet (Stewart, column 5 lines 20-26).

Regarding claim 27, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein in

response to the query parameter information, the reporting module performs conditional tests on

the event information stored in the database module in order to generate a report (testing the

information to determine if it is information requested by users, see the rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 28, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the

reports are generated as machine-readable report files (Stewart, column 14 lines 49-53).

Regarding claim 30, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 1, wherein the

reports is formulated as a combination of textual and graphical data (Stewart, figure 8, column 14

lines 49-53).

Claim 29 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of

Cutrell, and further in view of Ditmer et al. (US 6,490,620, hereinafter "Ditmer").

Regarding claim 29, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 28, but does not

teach that the report is formulated as a comma separated value report file. Nonetheless, formulating

a network report as a comma separated report value report file was well known, as evidenced by

Ditmer. In a similar art, Ditmer discloses formulating a network report (col. 19 lines 35-43) as a

comma separated report value report file (col. 19 lines 53-56, CSV is a comma separated report

format.). Given the teachings of Ditmer it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the

art to formulate the report as a comma separated value report file since the CSV format allows for a

data table to be easily read by a variety of applications.

Claims 31-39 and 41 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart

in view of Grabelsky et al. (US 6,678,250, hereinafter "Grabelsky"), and further in view of Cutrell.

Regarding claim 31, Stewart teaches a multimedia collaboration reporting system (figure 1)

for conducting a conference among a plurality of participants comprising:

a data network providing a data path along which data can be shared among the plurality of

the participants (figure 1, network 10); and a data conference manager for managing the sharing of

data between the plurality of workstations (figure 1, any switch 12); and

an independent reporting system connected with the multimedia collaboration system

network and configured to provide reporting analysis of the multimedia collaboration system

network (column 14 lines 49-53), the independent reporting system including a network control

system configured to monitor event information, said event information comprising internal event

information, external event information and service event information, affecting the multimedia

collaboration system network (column 6 lines 34-44);

a database configured to store the monitored event information (column 6 lines 34-44); and

a report generation system configured to generate an analysis report from the monitored

event information (column 14 lines 49-53).

Stewart does not teach that participants have workstations with monitors for displaying

visual images and A/V capture and reproduction capabilities for capturing and reproducing video

images and spoken audio of the participants.

However, communication networks that provide video conferencing wherein a plurality of

workstations each have a monitor for displaying visual images and A/V capture and reproduction

capabilities for capturing and reproducing video images of participants were well known in the art,

as evidenced by Grabelsky (figure 1). Communication network such as the network shown by

Grabelsky suffer from the same shortcomings as Stewart's network. For example, a need exists for

detecting network trouble areas and providing an overall view of network performance (Grabelsky,

column 2, lines 1-5). As such, it would have been obvious to use Stewart's monitoring system in

Grabelsky's network for the same reasons.

Stewart does not teach that the reports are generated based on a query parameter sent from

the user. However, tailoring similar reports based on user specified parameter was well known in the

art, as evidenced by Cutrell.

In a similar art, Cutrell teaches a telecommunications reporting service that receives

parameters specifying data to report to a user (column 5 lines 26-54). Given the teachings of Cutrell,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable users to specify the data that

should be reported, thereby enabling users to only receive information deemed relevant.

The events shown by Stewart in table 1 clearly relate to services provided by the switches.

The events could be considered internal network system events from the standpoint of a node

within network 10. The events could be considered external network system events from the

standpoint of private LAN 23.

Regarding claim 32, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31,

wherein the database module comprises a plurality of localized databases, each localized database

configured to store the monitored event information from a particular multimedia collaboration

system (nodes 12 log events in network 10, Stewart, column 5 line 43 – column 6 line 11) and a

centralized database configured to centrally maintain the stored information from each of the

plurality of localized databases (Stewart, column 7 lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 33, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31,

wherein the database module comprises a centrally located database configured to maintain the

event information (Stewart, column 7 lines 17-20).

Regarding claim 34, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31,

wherein the database module comprises a plurality of localized databases, each localized database

configured to store the monitored event information from a particular multimedia collaboration

system (nodes 12 log events in network 10, Stewart, column 5 line 43 – column 6 line 11).

Regarding claim 35, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31, wherein the database query system includes a SQL formatter (Cutrell, figure 4 #402).

Regarding claim 36, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31, wherein the reporting module is configured to generate customized reports relating to the operation of the multimedia collaboration system network in response to the database query information (see the rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 37, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell the system applied to claim 31, wherein the reporting module includes a web-based interface for providing response interactivity such that a database query can be formulated and provided via the Internet (Stewart, column 5 lines 20-26).

Regarding claim 38, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31, wherein in response to the query parameter information, the reporting module performs conditional tests on the event information stored in the database module in order to generate a report (testing the information to determine if it is information requested by users, see the rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 39, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31, wherein the reports are generated as machine-readable report files (Stewart, column 14 lines 49-53).

Regarding claim 41, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 31, wherein the reports is formulated as a combination of textual and graphical data (Stewart, figure 8, column 14 lines 49-53).

Claim 40 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of

Grabelsky, further in view of Cutrell, and further in view of Ditmer.

Regarding claim 40, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 39, but

does not teach that the report is formulated as a comma separated value report file. Nonetheless,

formulating a network report as a comma separated report value report file was well known, as

evidenced by Ditmer. In a similar art, Ditmer discloses formulating a network report (col. 19 lines

35-43) as a comma separated report value report file (col. 19 lines 53-56, CSV is a comma separated

report format.). Given the teachings of Ditmer it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to formulate the report as a comma separated value report file since the CSV format allows

for a data table to be easily read by a variety of applications.

Claim 42 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of

Grabelsky, and further in view of Cutrell.

Regarding claim 42, Stewart teaches a multimedia collaboration system for conducting a

conference among a plurality of participants comprising:

    a multimedia collaboration system network, including a plurality of participants (figure 1);

    a data network providing a data path along which data can be shared among the plurality of

the participants (figure 1, network 10);

an independent reporting system connected with the multimedia collaboration system

network and configured to provide reporting analysis of the multimedia collaboration system

network (column 14 lines 49-53), the independent reporting system including a network control

system configured to monitor service event information affecting the multimedia collaboration

system network (column 6 lines 34-44);

a database configured to store the monitored event information (column 6 lines 34-44);

a web-based report generation system configured to generate an analysis report from the

monitored event information stored in the database in accordance with the database query

parameter information (column 14 lines 49-53).

Stewart does not teach that participants have workstations with monitors for displaying

visual images and A/V capture and reproduction capabilities for capturing and reproducing video

images and spoken audio of the participants.

However, communication networks that provide video conferencing wherein a plurality of

workstations each have a monitor for displaying visual images and A/V capture and reproduction

capabilities for capturing and reproducing video images of participants were well known in the art,

as evidenced by Grabelsky (figure 1). Communication network such as the network shown by

Grabelsky suffer from the same shortcomings as Stewart's network. For example, a need exists for

detecting network trouble areas and providing an overall view of network performance (Grabelsky,

column 2, lines 1-5). As such, it would have been obvious to use Stewart's monitoring system in

Grabelsky's network for the same reasons.

Stewart does not teach that the reports are generated based on a query parameter sent from

the user. However, tailoring similar reports based on user specified parameter was well known in the

art, as evidenced by Cutrell.

In a similar art, Cutrell teaches a telecommunications reporting service that receives

parameters specifying data to report to a user (column 5 lines 26-54). Given the teachings of Cutrell,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable users to specify the data that

should be reported, thereby enabling users to only receive information deemed relevant.

Claim 43-49 and 51 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart

in view of Cutrell.

Regarding claim 43, Stewart discloses a multimedia collaboration reporting system (fig. 1),

comprising:

monitoring internal network system events, external network system events, and service

events and recording the monitored event information corresponding to the monitored events to a

database (column 6 lines 34-44, table 1), the stored event information being classified in the database

according to a predetermined set of characteristics and attributes (e.g., as critical events, column 10

lines 51-53); and

generating an analysis report (column 14 lines 49-53).

Stewart does not teach that the reports are generated based on a query parameter sent from

the user. However, tailoring similar reports based on user specified parameter was well known in the

art, as evidenced by Cutrell.

In a similar art, Cutrell teaches a telecommunications reporting service that receives

parameters specifying data to report to a user (column 5 lines 26-54). Given the teachings of Cutrell,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable users to specify the data that

should be reported, thereby enabling users to only receive information deemed relevant.

The events shown by Stewart in table 1 clearly relate to services provided by the switches.

The events could be considered internal network system events from the standpoint of a node

within network 10. The events could be considered external network system events from the

standpoint of private LAN 23.

The collaboration reporting system could be considered a multimedia collaboration

reporting system because voice communication is a form of multimedia collaboration.

Regarding claim 44, Stewart teaches a reporting system, comprising:

a network control system configured to monitor event information, said event information

comprising internal event information, external event information, and service event information of

a multimedia collaboration system network (column 6 lines 34-44, table 1);

a database configured to store the monitored event information (column 6 lines 34-44); and

a report generation system configured to generate an analysis report from the monitored

event information stored in the database (column 14 lines 49-53).

Stewart does not teach a database query system configured to format a database query

according to query parameter information and to query the database to generate the report in

accordance with the database query parameter information. However, tailoring similar reports based

on user specified parameter was well known in the art, as evidenced by Cutrell.

In a similar art, Cutrell teaches a telecommunications reporting service that receives

parameters specifying data to report to a user (column 5 lines 26-54). Given the teachings of Cutrell,

it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable users to specify the data that

should be reported, thereby enabling users to only receive information deemed relevant.

The events shown by Stewart in table 1 clearly relate to services provided by the switches.

The events could be considered internal network system events from the standpoint of a node

within network 10. The events could be considered external network system events from the

standpoint of private LAN 23.

The collaboration reporting system could be considered a multimedia collaboration

reporting system because voice communication is a form of multimedia collaboration.

Regarding claim 45, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 44, wherein the

database query system includes a SQL formatter (Cutrell, figure 4 #402).

Regarding claim 46, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 44, wherein the

reporting module is configured to generate customized reports relating to the operation of the

multimedia collaboration system network in response to the database query information (see the

rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 47, Stewart-Cutrell the system applied to claim 44, wherein the reporting

module includes a web-based interface for providing response interactivity such that a database

query can be formulated and provided via the Internet (Stewart, column 5 lines 20-26).

Regarding claim 48, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 44,

wherein in response to the query parameter information, the reporting module performs conditional

tests on the event information stored in the database module in order to generate a report (testing

the information to determine if it is information requested by users, see the rejection of claim 1).

Regarding claim 49, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 44,

wherein the reports are generated as machine-readable report files (Stewart, column 14 lines 49-53).

Regarding claim 51, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 44,

wherein the reports is formulated as a combination of textual and graphical data (Stewart, figure 8,

column 14 lines 49-53).

Claim 50 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of

Cutrell, and further in view of Ditmer.

Regarding claim 50, Stewart-Grabelsky-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 49, but

does not teach that the report is formulated as a comma separated value report file. Nonetheless,

formulating a network report as a comma separated report value report file was well known, as

evidenced by Ditmer. In a similar art, Ditmer discloses formulating a network report (col. 19 lines

35-43) as a comma separated report value report file (col. 19 lines 53-56, CSV is a comma separated

report format.). Given the teachings of Ditmer it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill

in the art to formulate the report as a comma separated value report file since the CSV format allows

for a data table to be easily read by a variety of applications.

Claims 52-53 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Stewart in view of Cutrell.

Regarding claim 52, Stewart teaches a reporting system (figure 1) comprising:

a network control system configured to monitor event information, said event information comprising internal event information, external event information, and service event information of a multimedia collaboration system network (column 6 lines 34-44, table 1);

a database configured to store the monitored event information (column 6 lines 34-44);

a web-based report generation system configured to generate an analysis report from the monitored event information stored in the database (column 14 lines 49-53).

Stewart does not teach that the reports are generated based on a query parameter sent from the user. However, tailoring similar reports based on user specified parameter was well known in the art, as evidenced by Cutrell.

In a similar art, Cutrell teaches a telecommunications reporting service that receives parameters specifying data to report to a user (column 5 lines 26-54). Given the teachings of Cutrell, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to enable users to specify the data that should be reported, thereby enabling users to only receive information deemed relevant.

The events shown by Stewart in table 1 clearly relate to services provided by the switches. The events could be considered internal network system events from the standpoint of a node within network 10. The events could be considered external network system events from the standpoint of private LAN 23.

The collaboration reporting system could be considered a multimedia collaboration reporting system because voice communication is a form of multimedia collaboration.

Regarding claim 53, Stewart-Cutrell teaches the system applied to claim 52, wherein the event information comprises event logs and WAN call process signals (see table 1).

Conclusion

Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.
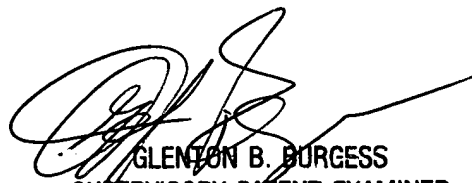
Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Philip S. Scuderi whose telephone number is (571) 272-5865. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 9:00 am - 5:30 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor,

Glenton B. Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization

where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent

Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications

may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished

applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system,

see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system,

contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

PS

GLENTON B. BURGESS
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100